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## SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

PROFESSOR EDWARD SYLVESTER MORSE, of the Peabody Museum of Salem, Massachusetts, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, an authority on Japan and the Nipponese people, their habits, customs and arts, was in 1898 decorated by the Japanese government with the Order of the Rising Sun. He has now received through the Imperial University of Tokio, from the department of foreign affairs, Japan, the second class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, "in recognition of meritorious services rendered to the cause of learning and culture" in Japan.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was tendered to Professor and Mrs. G. F. Hull, of Dartmouth College, on July 15, by the departments of physics, astronomy and physiological optics, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor Hull's doctorate. Professor Hull received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Chicago on July 1, 1897. Later the party was entertained at the home of Professor and Mrs. A. B. Meservey. Congratulatory letters were read from Dr. E. F. Nichols, formerly of the department of physics of Dartmouth, from Sir J. J. Thomson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, with whom Professor Hull has studied, and from others with whom he has been associated.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was recently given to Dr. Henry Head, F.R.S., on his retirement, in recognition of his services as editor of *Brain* for seventeen years. The chair was taken by Sir Charles Sherrington, F.R.S., professor of physiology at the University of Oxford and president of the Royal Society and of the British Association.

THE James Scott Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, established in 1918 for a lecture or essay on the fundamental concepts of natural philosophy, was presented on June 5 to Professor A. N. Whitehead for his lecture entitled "The Relatedness of Nature."

HONORARY degrees have been conferred by the University of Sheffield on Sir Charles Parsons for his work on the turbine engine, and on Mr. T. W. Hall for researches in paleogeography and archeology.

M. AMÉ PICTEL, professor of chemistry at the University of Geneva, has been elected a corresponding member by the French Academy of Sciences.

PROFESSOR GEORGE H. F. NUTTALL, of the University of Cambridge, has been elected a corresponding member of the Société de Biologie, Paris, and of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

THE Swedish Medical Association at a recent meeting voted to commemorate the sixtieth birthday of Professor A. Gullstrand, in June, with a special gold medal and the foundation of a fund in his honor. He was given the Nobel prize in medicine in 1911 for his contributions to the science of ophthalmology.

PROFESSOR T. PETRINA, of Prague, professor emeritus of internal diseases and president of the German section of the Bohemian Medical Society, retired from this and other positions on reaching his eightieth birthday recently. The German-Bohemian members of the society have founded the Petrina Endowment in his honor.

MR. V. H. GOTTSCHALK, of the technical branch of the Western Electric Company, at Hawthorne, Ill., has joined the research staff of the Society of Automotive Engineers, New York City.

THE following men have accepted temporary appointments at the Japanese Beetle Laboratory, Riverton, N. J., for this summer and have reported for duty: Professor W. A. Price, of Purdue University; Dr. Henry Fox, of Mercer University; H. H. Pratt, a graduate of Rutgers College, and J. H. Painter, a graduate of the University of Maryland. There was received at the Japanese Beetle Laboratory earlier in the spring what is believed to have been one of the largest shipments of imported parasite material ever brought into this country from abroad. Something over a hundred thousand cocoons of a tachinid known to be parasitic on the Japanese beetle in Japan were sent to the laboratory by C. P. Clausen and J. L. King, who are stationed in Japan and working upon Japanese beetle parasites there. A fairly large proportion of these cocoons

were apparently in good condition upon their arrival at the laboratory and emergence has just commenced.

THE British Commissioners of 1851 announce the following appointments to science research scholarships (overseas):

Canada: J. M. Luck, University of Toronto, biology; W. H. McCurdy, Dalhousie University, physics; D. F. Stedman, University of British Columbia, physical chemistry.

Australia: Miss M. Bentivoglio, University of Sydney, crystallography; J. S. Rogers, University of Melbourne, physics.

New Zealand: J. C. Smith, University of New Zealand, chemistry.

South Africa: I. Low, University of Stellenbosch, meteorology.

DR. T. T. READ, chief of the information service of the United States Bureau of Mines, has been appointed by the president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers as the official representative of the institute to attend the International Congress of Engineering to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in September. Dr. Read expects to leave for Rio de Janeiro about August 15.

DR. A. B. STOUT, of the New York Botanical Garden, will be in residence as professor at Pomona College during the year 1922-23, being on leave of absence for one year.

A PARTY in charge of Dr. C. H. Edmondson and Dr. Stanley C. Ball, of the Bishop Museum staff, sailed on July 10 for Fanning Island. They plan to make a study of the bird life and marine fauna and to procure representative collections.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR JOHN HOPKINS, of the department of chemistry of Amherst College, has started on a tour of eleven months through Spain, Italy and Egypt. He will search for traces of alchemy.

DR. W. B. CANNON, professor of physiology at the Harvard Medical School, gave a Mayo Foundation lecture at the Mayo Clinic on June 20. His subject was "The effects of the emotions on the body."

J. D. SISLER, of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, is spending the summer mapping the

geology of the Myersdale quadrangle in the southwestern part of the state, and M. E. Johnson visited the Tidioute oil pool in the northwest part of the state a few days ago and will shortly resume geologic mapping of the Pittsburgh quadrangle.

THE name of Dr. Keating Hart, who lived in Paris, is gazetted in the *Journal Officiel* on June 16 as having "deserved well of France and humanity." The order points out that he had specialized for twenty-five years in electrical and X-ray therapy, and had rendered great service in research work. During the war he showed the utmost contempt of danger while attending to the wounded under bombardment. Injured by exposure to X-rays he underwent two operations on his right hand, but nevertheless he continued his work until his death on January 25 of this year.

THE French Senate has unanimously voted 2,000,000 francs to observe the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louis Pasteur, which will take place this year. The Senate in voting the appropriation described Pasteur as the "symbol of French science."

MORIZ WEINRICH, sugar expert, well-known in the beet, cane and refining industry throughout the world, died on July 15 in Rosendale, New York, after a brief illness, at the age of seventy-six years.

MR. ERNEST WILLIAM LYONS HOLT, chief inspector of Irish fisheries, died on June 10, at the age of fifty-seven years.

DR. JACQUES BERTILLON, who had charge of the bureau of statistics at Paris, in which position his father and grandfather had preceded him, has died at the age of seventy-five years.

A RECENT exploration of Palmyra Island, lying about 1,000 miles south of Hawaii, has resulted in a map and a large collection of zoological material, especially mollusca and crustacea, which go to enrich the collections of the Bishop Museum.

IT is announced by Professor E. Perroncito, president of the Second International Congress of Comparative Pathology, that this congress, which was to have convened at Rome on September 20, 1922, has been postponed until

sometime in 1923. The date will be given in later announcements.

THE Congress of the German Society of Geneticists will be held from September 25 to 27, immediately after the Mendel celebration in Brünn. It is open to members, as well as to guests interested in research in genetics. The following addresses are on the program and will be followed by a general discussion of the subjects: R. Goldschmidt, Berlin, "The problem of mutation"; H. Spemann, Freiburg i. B., "The hereditary material and its activation"; E. Rüdin, Munich, "The inheritance of mental disturbances." On September 27 a special session will be held, which will be addressed by E. Baur, Berlin, on the "Tasks and aims of the science of genetics in theory and practice." In addition to these addresses, a large number of other papers are on the program. Information on all matters concerning the congress and its program may be obtained from Dr. H. Nachtsheim, Berlin, N. W., Invalidenstrasse, Nr. 42.

A MEETING was held recently at Harvard University, at which the subject under discussion was the killing of flies and mosquitoes. Sanitary experts, business men and the heads of women's and children's welfare organizations of the metropolitan district were present. J. Albert C. Nyhen, director of fly and mosquito suppression of the Brookline Board of Health, and Professor G. C. Whipple, of the engineering department of Harvard University, called the meeting, at which Professor Whipple presided. Its purposes were to consider action to be taken in a cooperative movement for the suppression of mosquitoes and flies in the metropolitan area and to call a later meeting to start a state-wide mosquito campaign. It is hoped that all insect nuisances affecting public health may be abolished and the movement will try to include the flea and the biting fly.

THE Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is using airplanes for locating and photographing undiscovered lakes in the national forests of Alaska. It has long been known that there are many lakes on the headlands and islands traversed by the

inside passage between Seattle and Skagway that do not appear on any map. During the New York-Nome flight made by army aviators, lakes were frequently sighted which could not be found on the latest and most authentic maps of the territory. Tales of unknown water bodies are constantly being brought in by trappers and prospectors. Less than a year ago a lake four and one half miles long and one half mile wide was discovered at the head of Short Bay. This lake has over 1,000 acres of surface area and is less than one and one fourth miles from tidewater, yet because of the surrounding country's rough topography, it has remained unknown and unnamed. Recognizing that many of these "lost lakes" may be sources of valuable water power, the Forest Service has laid plans to map this no man's land of the north by means of aerial photographs. A few days' flight, it is said, will be sufficient to cover the area with a degree of accuracy that would require many years and great expense to accomplish by ordinary methods. The work, which has been approved by the Federal Power Commission, will be done by seaplane, flying from Ketchikan as a base.

THE *British Medical Journal* states that the annual report of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum for 1920, which is the nineteenth, shows steady progress in all directions; it pays a tribute to the late Sir William Mather, one of its most generous supporters and an energetic member of the governing body for seventeen years. The Wellcome Research Laboratories are accommodated in the Gordon Memorial College; they are under the supervision of Major Archibald, who is maintaining the high standard set by his predecessors, Drs. Andrew Balfour and Chalmers; it contains research departments in medicine, chemistry and entomology, the activities of which are duly set forth. Research work in the bacteriological section was interfered with by depletion of the staff and by the large amount of routine work that had to be carried out. But the director has a number of articles awaiting publication—namely, notes on urinary amoebiasis in the Sudan; on kala-azar in the Sudan; on tropical splenomegaly caused by a hitherto undescribed bacillus; on

juxta-articular nodes, their etiology and pathology; and on baciluria as a cause of pyrexias of uncertain origin in the tropics. According to the report, the time when the prophets of research had to clamor for a hearing is happily past, and there is no longer any hesitation on the part of government departments or private enterprise in appealing for assistance. Of the two possible methods of extension to meet these increased responsibilities Major Archibald advocates decentralization, by the establishment in various parts of the Sudan of local laboratories, temporary or permanent, for medical, chemical, and entomological research. This he considers preferable to the creation of new and larger laboratories at Khartoum. His recommendation has been unhesitatingly approved by the government.

In order to present to the public more promptly the results of its scientific investigations, the Bureau of Mines issues a series of brief mimeographed reports of investigations as an adjunct to the printed publications. Besides affording a medium of prompt publication of information, the reports of investigations provide a vehicle for the publication of briefer material which would hardly justify issuance in the form of printed bulletins. These reports deal with major metals, minor and rare metals, non-metallic minerals, petroleum, gasoline, coal, coke, safety, sanitation, mine accidents and other subjects. The reports are mailed free to interested applicants as long as the editions are available. Descriptive notices of issues in the series are mailed regularly to all who desire to receive the information. Serial 2316, just issued, is a subject list of reports of investigations issued to December 31, 1921, and describes some 300 reports, whose range covers such subjects as abrasives, automobile exhaust gases, breathing apparatus, carbon black, Fuller's earth, liquid oxygen explosives, mine telephones, oil pipe lines, slate dust, valuation of oil properties, airplanes in mine-rescue work, powdered coal, helium, mine timbers, lead poisoning, smoke prevention, clays, building stones, safety in quarrying, etc. Serial 2316 may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

The *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* reports that a short account is given in

Ymer of the scientific expedition organized by Prince William of Sweden for zoological research in the region of the Kirunga volcanoes, north of Lake Kivu. The expedition left Marseilles towards the end of 1920, landed at Mombasa, and passed through the Kenya colony and Uganda to its destination. Various camps were established among the volcanoes and on the north shore of the lake, and extensive zoological collections made, including specimens of the mountain gorilla. Near the lake the barren lava-fields due to the sudden eruption of a new volcano in December, 1912, were found to be but sparsely covered here and there by new vegetation. The expedition went north to the Belgian post of Ruchuru and Lake Edward, through a district described as a paradise for sportsmen. Passing rapidly through the Semliki valley, where interesting collections were made in the outliers of the great equatorial forest, it spent some time at the Belgian post of Isumu, and made some study of the Wambutti dwarfs. Thence the return was made by Lake Albert and the Nile. The collections, which have been deposited at the Natural History Museum at Stockholm, include about 1,000 mammals, 1,700 birds, and some hundreds of reptiles and amphibia, besides a large number of insects.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

Six medical students from Polish universities have been selected to go to America to finish their studies preparatory to entering the new Institute of Hygiene recently established at Warsaw by the Rockefeller Foundation. Professor Selskar Gunn, representing the Rockefeller interests, has made the final choice of the students after a competitive examination organized by the Polish ministry of health. An endowment of \$250,000 has been given for the establishment of the institute by the Rockefeller Foundation.

THE departments of engineering and medicine at the Kyushu Imperial University have just been opened to women students. Women are still barred from attendance at the Imperial University in Tokio and at most of the other higher schools.